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Justinian

Vol. XXXV - No. 10

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1975

Page One

"A free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the government and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves."

SUTHERLAND, George in Grojean v.
American Press Co., 297 U.S. 233, 250 (1936)

Harris Advocates Populist Presidency

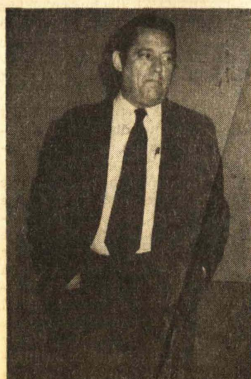
By Jan Schoenhaus

On May 2, former United States Senator Fred Harris came to Brooklyn Law School to seek support for his effort to gain the 1976 Democratic nomination for President. Displaying an informal manner, Mr. Harris spoke to students over coffee and donuts in the Student Lounge.

"I am running because of the rare opportunity we have today to make basic economic and political changes in America," declared the former senator in opening his talk, "The people are smart enough to govern themselves". An end must be made of the "elitist, secretive" way our foreign policy is formulated and conducted. For too long has our government pursued stability in international order at the expense of economic and social justice. There must be an end, continued Mr. Harris, to American support of "fascist dictators." It is not in the best interest of the United States to bolster these regimes of generals because when they are removed "by the people, who are the real government," increased resentment and opposition fall on our country. Supporting Lon Nol, Thieu and the Greek colonels has only harmed the American people. Mr. Harris advocated that the United States cease trying to impose its will on other countries and behave "closer to our democratic ideals," to remember that "principles don't end at the water's edge."

"Too few control too much of the economic and political power in the United States today." This is our overriding domestic problem, according to the presidential aspirant. There is a dangerous concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. It is vital, believes Mr. Harris, that the anti-trust laws be vigorously enforced against the "monopoly industries: auto, steel, petroleum." Such "trust-busting" would result in a "20% decrease in the prices Americans pay for

believes that there should be an "enforceable, legal right to a job." No one should be without employment who wants to work. As President, Mr. Harris would institute a policy goal of total employment. Within eighteen months, one hundred-million Americans should be at work. Eight million of them



"I'm not interested in being president or some man-of-the-year award by the Chamber of Commerce."

would be engaged in urgently needed public projects. Health care, transportation, public housing and environmental protection are among the fields in which the millions of unemployed Americans can be put to productive and nationally needed work. Greatly reduced unemployment would raise the gross national product by one hundred billion dollars a year. The present 30% of plant capacity currently idle could be put back into operation. Added tax revenues collected from the added employment roles would rescue many of our local government units from present or impending bankruptcy. Increased employment also means decreased crime, according to Mr. Harris. A full employment policy would demolish the absurdity of "millions without proper housing, while millions who need jobs building houses are idle." Mr. Harris also advocates the establishment of an Emergency Job Reserve of two million jobs which would be locally controlled and consist of placement in areas like parks and conservation.

Mr. Harris' final words were on campaign financing. "It is tragic," he said, "that it took Watergate to show people how they've been victimized, by the corrupting influence of 'big money' on political campaigns." The new Campaign Finance Law provides a massive change in the way presidential contests will be financed, with federal government funding, limitations on individual contributions and though penalties of candidate and contributor alike for violations of the statute. The new law, says the former senator, allows a candidate to run without the necessity of taking money

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"A job should be a personal, enforceable right in this country."

basic commodities." Monopolies must be given a "strong dose of private enterprise."

Mr. Harris went on to discuss several policies he would institute as President to combat our present economic difficulties. An immediate tax cut of thirty billion dollars for individuals is required. The taxes of big business barons such as Rockefeller and Getty should be increased and the loopholes eliminated. Mr. Harris be-

Oralists Compete On Law Day

By Kim Steven Juhase

Lowell Rubin won first prize of \$175 in the Moot Court Intramural Competition arguing against David Sprafkin, who was consoled with the second prize of \$75. Both are second year day students.

The competitors argued the case of *United States v New City Times* before a court comprised of David Trager, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, Douglas Kramer, an Assistant U.S. Attorney from the same district, and Professor Henry Holzer. The battle took place in the Moot Court Room before a crowd of about 75 people on May 1.

The action involved the interpretation of the federal Electoral Reform Act of 1974, which prohibits any person from making a contribution of more than \$3,000 for the benefit of a political candidate. It also prohibits any newspaper from publishing any advertisements which would violate this law.

The *New City Times* carried an ad, costing more than \$3,000, paid for by a "Concerned Citizen" praising a certain political candidate for his attacks on a proposed oil refinery. The "Concerned Citizen" had also paid for three more ads to be carried just before the election. The U.S. Attorney got an



Douglas Kramer, David Trager, and Prof. Holzer.

injunction preventing further publication of the ads and the newspaper appealed.

Rubin, arguing for the newspaper, contended that the injunction was an unconstitutional prior restraint on the freedom of the press and that the statutes in question were vague and overbroad. Rubin, with hands behind his back throughout his presentation, unhesitatingly fielded questions fired at him by the obviously well prepared judges.

Sprafkin, representing the Gov-

ernment, spent a good deal of time trying to defend the statute against suggestions that the law was overbroad. One judge questioned whether this statute would have encompassed an anti-war ad as being for the benefit of George McGovern when he was running for president. Despite the drilling from the bench, Sprafkin handled most of the questions adroitly.

In a previously held round of competition, Peter Liska, a first year day student, won the third place prize of \$50.

SBA Roundup

The following is a report of the accomplishments of this year's SBA Committees.

Faculty-Student Curriculum Committee

As described in the last issue of the *Justinian* (April 24, 1975) the Curriculum Committee has accomplished much during the past school year. A subcommittee was appointed to evaluate the present BLS curriculum, take a survey of the curricula offered at other law schools and make recommendations to the faculty. Sixteen other law schools have been surveyed and a comprehensive report has been prepared for use next year. The Curriculum Committee also appointed a subcommittee to work with Acting Assistant Dean Holzman to revise the school catalogue.

The main purpose of the Curriculum Committee is to consider proposals for additional course offerings. Course proposals approved by the Committee must then go to the entire faculty for consideration. Proposals for special courses in juvenile justice and a patent practice course passed the Committee but did not receive faculty approval. Medical Malpractice, however, was approved by both the Committee and the faculty, and will be offered sometime next year. The Committee

also voted to increase course credit for Women and the Law. In addition, a new course incorporating New York Criminal Procedure and Federal Criminal Procedure will be offered next year in place of those two separate courses. Plans are being made for allowing students to choose the section of their required courses.

Committee meetings were held regularly and frequently, making this one of the most active and productive of the SBA committees. Students interested in participating in school affairs are urged to seek appointment next year.

Faculty-Student Clinical Committee

The Clinical Committee began its work late this year because of a question as to membership. The SBA had suggested that the number of students placed on each student-faculty committee be equal to the number of faculty members. Prior to September 1974, this Committee consisted of six faculty and three student members. The student number has now been increased to six.

The purpose of this Committee is to consider new clinics, evaluate the existing clinics and to make recommendations to the faculty based on its findings. Some proposals can be approved on an ad

hoc basis and implemented by the committee; other proposals must be approved by the faculty.

The Committee has been working on a clinical program report which will include a listing of all the credit and volunteer programs available at BLS. It is hoped that the report will be available to students prior to registration.

During this semester the Committee voted to grant credit for the summer program in the United States Attorney's office. The faculty gave approval, but attached a condition that credit would only be given to those students not receiving pay. Students in this clinic were chosen in interviews by the U.S. Attorney's office.

Another project, sponsored by both this Committee and the Curriculum Committee, was the proposal to offer alternative elective sections. It was suggested that at least one section of each required course be given in the afternoon for the benefit of those working in clinics who must appear in court in the mornings.

Suggestions for new clinical programs are welcomed by the Committee. Their procedure is to offer a new program on a volunteer basis, and when it has been shown that it is a valid program, the sponsors petition that it become a regular, accredited clinic.

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Last Word

As another academic year draws to a close, one can only feel a sense of bitterness over the recurring inability of students to have a meaningful voice in matters which greatly affect their legal education.

True, students are allowed some input via the student-faculty committees. One such committee, the Student-Faculty Curriculum Committee chaired by Prof. John Meehan, has effectively responded to student needs by bringing to the faculty's attention sensible proposals which the faculty could not help but approve. Specifically, the Committee proposed the addition of new and varied courses to the curriculum and the elimination of the rule which prohibited students from electing professors in required courses. However, this committee is the exception. More often than not, student members of a committee learn secondhand that a proposal, the subject of much discussion and negotiation in the committee, has been rejected by the faculty. This becomes especially frustrating to students when no explanation is provided for faculty rejection of the proposal and when students learn that faculty members of the committee were not present when the faculty voted on the proposal.

There are many important areas in which students have no voice. For example, students are never consulted when the faculty considers granting tenure to one of its members. The faculty has steadfastly refused to consider student evaluations of those persons being investigated for tenure. This year's faculty evaluations failed, primarily because of the faculty's discouragement of them. Students do not even know the factors which determine whether a person will receive tenure. Students are forced to conclude that tenure is based upon the buddy system.

The hiring of new faculty is also done on a unilateral basis. When one considers the future of BLS' labor law program, it becomes apparent that students ought to be consulted when the faculty seek to fill positions. The 1974-75 BLS catalogue lists nine credits in labor related courses. Next year, either because the faculty did not think of it or because they did not find a person to fill the position, there will be no full-time labor law professor. The school will hire an adjunct professor, which will reduce Labor Law I to a two-credit course offered to day students either at night or on Saturday morning. There have been no assurances that Labor Law II will be any different. Consider the plight of those students who came to BLS with plans for a career in labor law. The faculty didn't.

Perhaps at least some bitterness could be avoided if students knew what discussion, if any, takes place at faculty meetings. Presently these discussions are closely guarded secrets. The Justinian believes that, as a first step, this closed-door policy must change. We urge the new SBA administration to push for the presence of a student observer at meetings of the faculty and of those committees upon which students do not sit. If well-informed, students will have a greater opportunity to affect the quality of their legal education.

SBA Election Results

SBA ELECTION RESULTS

President Frank Carroll 135; Alan Tivoli 264; Franklin Bass, 63	Secretary Elyse Lehman, 262; Dean L. Silverberg, 165.
Vice President (Day) Diane Fernandez, 288; Bill Gar-net, 146	Treasurer Howard Peltz, 169; Joyce David, 98; Vincent Bonventre, 169
(Night Division) Jane Russell (unopposed)	There was a run-off for Treasurer.

Editor's Note:

The current editors of the JUSTINIAN wish to welcome next year's Editor-in-chief, Kim Juhase; and Managing editor, Matthew Trachtenberg. Good Luck!

Law School Justice

To the Editors:

A law school is supposedly designed to instill a sense of justice, fairness, and equity in the students it trains to become members of the legal community. We do, after all, have required courses in Equity and Professional Responsibility. We do hear, almost every day in our classes, the phrases "due process," "appeal," "right to be heard," "arbitrary and capricious behavior" and the like.

But, unfortunately, we cannot look to the Faculty or Administration for examples to guide us. [I speak here, not of individuals, but of the loose conglomerates known by such terms.] I wish to relate two recent examples from personal experience that have reconfirmed this belief in my mind.

The school, as you may know, requires parental financial information on the GAPSFAS for scholarship eligibility. What you may not know is that the school applies this rule irrationally, inflexibly, arbitrarily, and discriminatorily. There is, of course, no meaningful avenue of appeal from the decisions of the Scholarship Committee.

I am single, 28½, and have been self-supporting and independent for over 7 years. Having so stated on my scholarship application, I refused to submit the parental GAPSFAS form and told why. To force my parents to disclose their finances for this purpose was unnecessary, immaterial, irrelevant, and an unconscionable invasion of their civil rights. [They have filled out affidavits of non-support. The school, however, will not even consider them.] I received a letter from Prof. John Ronayne, acting

Chairman of the Committee, saying, in effect, that they wouldn't even consider my application. This he confirmed in person. [Which is the only supposed appeal available.] He said I should take out loans, showing his ignorance of my application, which would have shown him that I have already gone heavily in debt to finance my legal education. He and Mrs. Simone, Financial Aid Officer, have both told me that because it is the school's money, they are totally free to do what they wish with it. Mrs. Simone made some significant admissions about school policies. First, she conceded that if they were governmental or foundation funds, they could not do what they do. That is not to say they are pure in regard to those funds either. She said that for the NDSL they will disregard the "failure" to submit the parental GAPSFAS if the student claims emancipation of greater than 5 years. The problem, as I read the law, is that both Federal and New York law consider a student emancipated after only one year. Mrs. Simone further told me that they sometimes disregard the parental information for married students.

All of this might be justifiable if there were a serious shortage of funds, but the school has budgeted more money than they have given out for two of the last three years. The defense that BLS is a private school [Grafton v. Brooklyn Law School, 478 F.2d 1137 (2nd Cir. 1973)] and that these are private funds may technically shield the school's acts from judicial review but it smacks of a hypocritical indecency and lack of genuine concern for student wel-

fare, given the purposes of a law school.

The second "shafting" at the hands of the school that concerns me is also founded upon the school's views of money and wealth. This is the decision of the faculty to grant academic credit to all students participating in the U.S. Attorney's summer program (on the grounds of a clinical course continuation) except for the two students who are getting "paid." I am one of them. The "pay" is nominal, below the minimum wage (\$80 per week) and, according to the U.S. Attorney's office (E.D.N.Y.), was given because the students were highly qualified and had financial need such that they would not be able to participate without the aid. Obviously there are serious questions raised by giving academic credit for any summer program and they are multiplied by the question of money. The Clinics Committee, however, fully considered these problems and recommended 8-11 [I am secretary of the Comm. and I abstained] to the Faculty to give all the students in the program credit as to not do so would penalize those students who are not rich enough, or don't have rich enough supporters, to be able to do the program without financial aid on the basis of their poverty. The Faculty, in its wisdom, disagreed.

So, in sum, this august institution of legal education has decided that I am too poor to get academic credit but not poor enough to get a scholarship. Seems inconsistent to say the least? Not to the powers that run Brooklyn Law School.

Fred Mittelman

City Indifferent To Handicapped

By Joseph Supp

Last October, Curtis Brewer, a 48-year-old quadriplegic and graduate of BLS, was admitted to the bar. During a special swearing-in ceremony at the Appellate Division, Brewer described his accomplishments as "no big deal." Apparently the Parking Violations Bureau thought so too, for on that same day his car was ticketed for being parked at a taxi stand on Madison Avenue while his attendant was helping him into the building across the street where a luncheon was being held in his honor.

Brewer claims that he had no choice but to park at the taxi stand since parking any place else to unload would have created a traffic hazard. Despite the fact that Brewer has an SVI permit, he is still not permitted to park at bus stops, or taxi stands. Parking illegally to avoid creating a traffic hazard is a perfectly valid defense in Mr. Brewer's case, but a hearing is required by law in order to have the summons dismissed.

Mr. Brewer duly appeared at the Parking Violations Bureau to offer his defense but was met by an architectural barrier: steps. He was offered no assistance whatsoever in getting into the building. He was politely told to go around to the back entrance, which was the freight and garbage elevator bearing a sign saying, "use at your own risk."

Brewer, declining to run that risk, specifically requested that

either the Parking Violations Bureau or the owner of the building provide him with assistance in negotiating the steps. Finally, after having been told by the Bureau that they thought it had already been made quite clear to him that the building was accessible to wheelchairs at the freight entrance and that he had only 7 days to either remit payment or appear for a hearing without late penalties attaching, seeking to exhaust his administrative remedies, Brewer wrote a letter to the Administrator of the New York City Transportation Administration, Michael J. Lazar. Mr. Lazar turned the matter back to the director of the Bureau who wrote:

"Recognizing our duty to the handicapped public, our Bureau has offered you various alternates in lieu of surmounting the steps leading into the building at 475 Park Avenue South, New York, New York.

The following options available to you are as follows:

1. Submit the summons and all documents and evidence relating thereto, to the Ex-Parte Unit (no personal appearance is required).
2. Appear in person at the Bronx Hearing Office, 1910 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, New York (no steps at this hearing office).
3. Appear in person at the New York Hearing Office via 32nd Street elevator entrance (no steps).

To provide the specific assistance requested would create a

most difficult and arduous task for which we have no facility to aid you.

The aforementioned options, I am confident, adequately afford you the opportunity to have your summons adjudicated.

Very truly yours,

Elbert C. Hinkson, Director

Following receipt of this letter, Brewer sought assistance from the Mayor's Office For the Handicapped. In his letter to the deputy director, Brewer, critical of the indirect response from Lazar stated in part: "Rather than set forth reasonable alternatives, Mr. Hinkson set forth three discriminatory and constitutionally questionable options. To be guided by Mr. Hinkson's options is, not only to participate in a violation of the spirit and intent of existing law, but also to yield to that which is deeply demeaning to the handicapped person seeking access to an office of the government."

Brewer now plans to bring suit under the Human Rights Law (Executive Law §290-300), which forbids discrimination against the handicapped in all public buildings. The key issue involved, which as of yet has not been passed upon, is whether the state under the law can be forced to make all government buildings freely accessible to the handicapped.

Brewer feels that if he is successful, the handicapped will have won an important victory towards the realization of equal rights for all people.

SBA Roundup

(Continued from Page 1)

Faculty-Student Relations Committee

This Committee is authorized to deal with student problems which do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Clinical or Curriculum Committees. This year the Committee considered: problems with denial of student scholarship aid; student participation in faculty hiring; review of exam papers with grades over 75; the reduction of credits for Labor Law; the elimination of Law and Discrimination for 1975-1976; screening procedures for elective courses of limited enrollment; and the purchase of videotape equipment. Several motions passed by the Committee were then presented to the entire faculty for its approval. At its last meeting, the Committee proposed that the faculty form a committee to set out the criteria used in the granting and withholding of scholarship aid. Another proposal to be brought before the faculty asked that course indicator sheets and the catalogue indicate which elective courses require screening for admittance.

The Committee met regularly throughout the year and the six faculty and six student members found they worked well together. Next year several openings will appear for new student members and those interested are urged to apply.

Grading and Evaluations Committee

Much of the work of this student committee was accomplished in conjunction with the Student Administrative Affairs Committee, and next year the Grading and

Evaluations Committee will be absorbed by the Administrative Affairs Committee.

At the start of the school year this Committee set out with three goals. The first goal was to work on the exam schedule. This semester and last the Committee prepared tentative exam schedules without the aid of a computer, and posted them relatively early in the semester. The Committee tried to arrange the schedule to avoid conflicts and to allow time between exams. Complaints were solicited for the first time in the school's history. For the spring semester the Committee was successful in having the exam period extended one week so that instead of ending on May 29 the last exam will be on June 5. The Committee has suggested to the administration that next year the exam schedule, at least for the spring semester, be posted at the same time course indicator sheets are distributed. Administrative Affairs Committee Chairman Jay Madigan has been instrumental in working on this proposal.

The Committee's second goal was to prepare and implement a comprehensive, concise and accurate course evaluation. As reported in the *Justinian's* last issue, the joint efforts of this Committee and the Administrative Affairs Committee were thwarted by poor student response. Those who worked on this project have not yet lost hope; next year the Administrative Affairs Committee will try again to effect a student survey of BLS courses.

As a third goal the Committee sought to propose an equitable system of converting grades for those students adversely affected by the school's change from letter

to numerical grading. No resolution to this problem was found.

Administrative Affairs Committee

This Committee was established this year in order to deal with problems in administrative matters encountered by students. As stated above, this Committee will assume the functions of the Grading and Evaluations Committee next year. The Committee's main area of concern is administrative practices which create difficulties for students, e.g. late transcripts, lack of counseling on course choice, late exam schedules, etc. This Committee appreciates the help of Acting Assistant Dean Holzman in changing administrative practices, and looks forward to working closely with him next year.

Law Student Division Committee

The Law Student Division Committee sponsored and hosted this fall's LSD Conference, with guest speaker Louis Nizer. Committee member Connie Raffa a third year evening student, has been elected 1975-76 Circuit Governor of the LSD. The Committee next year will probably be more closely involved with Circuit activities.

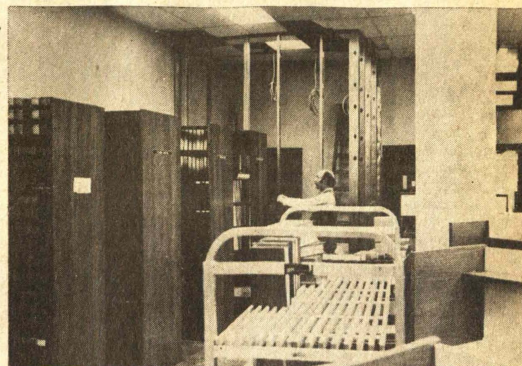
Library Committee

The Library Committee was active last semester on problems of noise and thefts, both of which seem to have abated through combined efforts of students and the library staff. Further suggestions for improvements have been well received by Librarian Dusan Djonovich and the library staff, who are responsible for the construction of an enclosure for the copying machines.

Appointment and Tenure Committee/Activities Speakers Committee

The Appointment and Tenure Committee and the Activities-Speakers Committee have been inactive this year.

Chamber Of Copies



Djonovich conducts chamber work.

By Joyce Balaban David

The library staff, under the direction of Prof. Dusan Djonovich, is currently reclassifying and reorganizing much of the library. Over 3,000 titles have already been reclassified to the Library of Congress system. This means that treatises will be shelved according to subject, instead of author.

New York and Federal primary sources are now on the second floor. Other jurisdictions are on the second floor mezzanine. U.S. and N.Y. State legislative documents are in the basement.

Prof. Djonovich has submitted proposals to Dean Lisle for the purchase of new carrolls (enclosed

desks) with individual lights, as well as shelves, chairs and carpeting for the basement. The new copy centers are already under construction in the basement and on the second floor.

Some of the recent problems with the copy machines are attributable to the fact that someone allegedly poured glue into the coin slots of two of the machines. Also, the bond copier is so noisy and has such a long cycle that it is necessary to keep it unplugged until the situation can be corrected.

Prof. Djonovich expects to have these problems cleared up very soon.

NLG Practice Conference

By BLS Chapter
National Lawyers Guild

The conference, entitled "Priorities For Legal Work: A Conference on Alternate Forms of Practice" was held at New York University's School of Law on Washington Square. The Saturday event went for over fifteen hours from beginning to end. More than two hundred participants were students primarily from Metropolitan area law schools (about 30 from BLS aside from regular GUILD members), though some came from as far away as Boston and Washington. They participated in seminars conducted by about thirty lawyers and others in every range of traditional and not so traditional practice.

The conference was an attempt to let an earlier generation of law students speak to their present counterparts about the feelings they had about what it meant to them to have struggled and fought through to graduation and admission to practice. For many of them, it had not been merely to "look for a job" or do the work others told them was important.

Panel discussion leaders related their own experiences in setting up practices, the ways they directed the kinds of work they do, and their perceptions of the area. For instance, Carol Arber, a BLS graduate now part of the feminist law collective of Lefcourt, Kraft & Arber, spoke on issues of marriage contracts, family disputes, divorce,

child custody issues, and the compatibility of the non-traditional evolving family structure with traditional law and law practice. Pam Britton and Sandy Hom reflected on immigration work and the sweeping away of fundamental rights and dignity in the current national atmosphere of xenophobia. Bob Bloom spoke on political criminal defense work. Mike Krinsky of Leonard Boudin's firm, spoke of international law work in representation of foreign governments, and illustrated work he had been involved in behalf of Allende's Chile, when an element of the U.S. attack on that government was destabilization of the economy through in-rem seizures of ships carrying cargo from nationalized industries.

Mary Ellen Burns spoke of work with a legal service office; Marty Stolar, a former member of New York's first Law Commune, spoke on private practice; Jan Goodman of Bellamy Blank, spoke on "hustling," or how her firm has tried to land foundation and other funding to allow them to finance the kinds of work projects they wish to pursue; there were speakers on legal aid work and work for government agencies as attorneys.

The full day event was planned and carried out by about fifteen Guild law students from Brooklyn, Columbia, NYU, Seton Hall, and New York Law Schools.

As expected, the first annual BLS intramural softball season was a real charmer. Buoyed by the prospects of shedding a few layers, over two hundred chunkies emerged from the long, long off season and gleefully formed fourteen teams. The commissioners even had the foresight to procure a park permit to accommodate the exuberant athletes; but more on that. So armed, afroth with newly unharnessed esprit, the competitors began the long, long walk down Tillary Street. While the image was definitely "Back to Bataan," and the muscle tone early holocaust, in their hearts, they heard only "On Wisconsin." The Brooklyn bialies were feeling like high rollers.

The following memorable events and colorful incidents formed the highlights of the season for this reporter.

My team, the Cannons of Ethics, played its first game on frozen tundra beneath the B.V.E. Beaming with pride, prepared to boom, we got killed 12 to 6. In the process, the carnival-like tenor of the season was set, and the witty, antic-prone natures of many players quickly became apparent. For instance, Don Morenstein, our high spirited co-captain, at the suggestion that it might not be quite sportsmanlike to wear spikes recoiled with characteristic vision, good humor, and social consciousness. "I put up with school all week, and I'm gonna wear spikes

if I want," he joked. Hurlin Hank Janney, our pitcher, immediately emerged from obscurity into irrelevance. A known aficionado of gallows humor, and secret provocateur, after six innings of throwing orbit-balls with amoebic dispatch in subzero weather, he chimed, "I like to keep 'em waitin'." Our right fielder, and team poster child, Big Ike Eisenberg, thrilled everyone with his telethonic walks in from the field. "If I'm gonna bat last, I'll take my time," he chirped, ever thinking of the team. Feisty young Norman Gersman, centerfielder, chuckled about those evasive fly balls. "Must have been all that studyin'," he confessed. Finally, the loquacious Stretch Wasko at first, a fanatical exponent of physical fitness, remarked about those passed balls. "Must be all that sex," he complained. We all empathized.

As I mentioned, in addition to the schedule gerrymandered for the benefit of fifth year students, we had a Parks Permit. Unfortunately, the name of the park on the permit didn't conform to the name of the park we were playing at. We discovered this one day during a mid season game. As our game was about to start, a light hearted group of fellas from the Brooklyn Navy Yard sauntered onto the field and claimed it was theirs, displaying a permit. They listened with benign patience to our explanations about "permits locked in the S.B.A. office," "priorities," and

"fundamental fairness," as they started batting practice. As things grew more and more friendly, a real surprise occurred! An amazing amount of the appellate advocates on the diamond including this reporter, inexplicably disappeared, and were later found somewhere near the Bronx. In the interest of life, Ms. Anne Hunter, the scrappy hurler from the "Sam" team, was diplomatically restrained and explained away, as she challenged the lads with muffled cries of "Knives or chains"? Beating a quick retreat, we all had a good laugh, as Ray DiPaoli mumbled something about the virtue of "class" in such discussions. In a post game interview, backstop Kev Kelly described the dock workers as "tough as law women." They had a great game. Anne joined the Sharks.

The season's most memorable event was a direct result of scheduling problems. James Hatter, the man with the winning grin, cleverly slid into third on a concrete field, instantly creating South Brooklyn sinew omelette. Angrily denouncing the pavement for running into him, he filed a timely law suit against the Parks Department. The defendant has sought diversity removal on the basis of an on-the-scene comment made by one of its incredulous, but mellow, spatula-wielding employees about "Pickling him up in three different states." Jim liked that one.

All in all, it was a good season.

Touching All The Bases

By Cliff Weber



By Matthew J. Trachtenburg

Summer is a marvelous time for theater-going, especially at half price. Business is generally slow on Broadway during the Summer and any shows you have missed are usually available at the TKS Ticket Service at 47th and Broadway. "Two-fers" are usually circulated around town in case you want half price tickets well in advance. Also check with the BLS office. Probably the only show which will not be available will be the highly touted and awaited new Bob Fosse musical "Chicago" starring Gwen Verdon, Chita Rivera and Jerry Orbach.

Don't miss the Delacorte Theater in Central Park. Aside from putting on magnificent productions of Shakespeare, etc. This theater in itself is a visual delight on a summer eve. You can picnic on the surrounding grounds before the performance. If you are too lazy to prepare your own picnic, there are many shops which will do this for you, including the Brasserie Restaurant which features classic French picnic baskets. Usually the park is employed for a great variety of concerts from opera to jazz; the Philharmonic performances, concert versions of operas, jazz festivals at the Wollman Rink and many special attractions in Sheep Meadow. Watch the newspapers for listings. And keep in mind that most of these are free.

In this city where speed has

injured care and plastic sterility replaced ambience it is nice to find a restaurant where a bit of the old excellence still lives. One such restaurant is the Shun Lee Palace featuring Chinese cuisine (mostly dominated by Szechuen influence). The restaurant is beautifully decorated, offering attentive service and magnificently prepared food. Recommended is the complete dinner at \$9.95 which includes an amazing amount of food. I can almost guarantee that you will not be hungry an hour later. Dinner starts with mixed Chinese hor d'oeuvres and a choice of exotic soups. For an entree this reviewer recommends the Lobster Szechuen which is filled with chunks of Maine lobster laced with minced bamboo shoots and hearts of scallion gently simmered in a red Szechuen sauce. Also recommended is the Fillet of Beef with umbrella mushrooms. An unusual dessert is the honey crisp banana which consists of a cooked banana covered in a sesame-filled candy coating.

Outdoor cafes are abundant in the Summer and Saturday and Sunday brunches are a must. When they say that New York is a Summer Festival I think it is one of the truest bits of public relations around. So, if you are stuck in the city this Summer, take heart in the fact that this is where it is.

Jessup Team In Washington

By Joyce Balaban David

In March, BLS's Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Team won the Eastern Regional competition entitling them to go on to the semi-final round in Washington, D.C. on April 23-24. The BLS team composed of Ellen Schulman and Susan Alexander, did not win the semi-finals, but did well considering that there were only two team members competing.

The official scores have not yet been released, but the BLS Jessup Team was not in the top three positions announced. Georgetown won the semi-finals and went on to lose to Cambridge in the final round on April 26th. A Cambridge student was named best international oralist. A Georgetown student was chosen best national oralist, a Hastings student second, a Syracuse student third, and Susan Alexander was named fourth best oralist. Syracuse and Michigan tie for the Rutgers award for the Best Memorial which is chosen from among those that won Best Memorial in the nine regions.

The proceedings in Washington were much more formal than the regionals. The judges wore long black robes. In the final round, the President of the Court was Arthur Goldberg.

The Jessup competition was held at the Statler Hilton in conjunction with the annual meetings of

the American Student International Law Association and the American International Law Society. Awards were presented Saturday night at a banquet sponsored by the AILS. The guest speaker was Kingman Brewster, President of Yale.

Most of the teams in the semi-finals had five members. While only three may give oral arguments, there is a strong advantage to having the maximum allowable, five-member team. The two non-oralist members can devote their full time to research, freeing the other members to perfect their oral arguments. They can cover more ground than a smaller team and therefore have a better chance to write winning Memorials. The non-oralists are free to take notes on their opponents' arguments during the competition. A maximum size team gives more students a chance to participate in the International competition and means there are more people familiar with the material to help grill the oralists and prepare them for competition.

Ellen Schulman, who is Editor-in-Chief of the Brooklyn Journal of International Law, and Susan Alexander, who is its Managing Editor, are especially grateful to Profs. Dusan Djonovich, George Johnson and Paul Sherman for their invaluable assistance in helping them prepare for the Jessup Competition.

Legislative Course Bombs

By Carolyn Queally

A new course was offered this past fall semester in legislative research and drafting. The basic concept for the course came from the New York State Senate. The proposal was premised on mutual benefit; students would get actual experience in drafting and researching a piece of legislation and the Senate would get some trained legal assistance.

The first semester entailed two hours of classroom work per week, with Fabian Palomino as professor, and numerous other hours of research and writing directed at a proposed piece of legislation. There was to be a second semester to the course which would allow the students an opportunity to work directly for State Senators in Albany, doing legislative drafting and thus provide a realistic milieu for this work. Little was it anticipated how realistic the experience would be.

The first pitfall for the students came, when after having been told that they would receive credit for their weekly work in Albany, as a clinic, the students were told that credit had never been approved. Secondly, Prof. Palomino was no longer at BLS because of his new position in Albany. But the final awakening came when the students found out that the funds which had been originally earmarked by the Senate, as reimbursement for the expenses encountered with the weekly trips to Albany, had been appropriated for another purpose. The funds were to be used to provide minimum salaries to those Republican Assembly staff workers who lost their jobs when the Democrats gained a majority in the Assembly. The explanation was that most of these people only had a few years to go before they would be eligible for their pensions and that if they could be kept on the payroll at de minimus amounts that they would then receive their pensions.

The work that the students did in the first semester of the course has been well received. Their research has made some new pieces of legislation possible and their recommendations, in many cases, have been followed. It is interesting to note, however, that while other schools participated in the first part of this course most of the other schools picked only one topic from the list furnished by the Senate and worked on it in concert while the students here, at BLS, each worked on a separate topic.

On the whole, most of the students seem to feel that the first part of the course was valuable and rewarding, and should be continued as a credited course. It provides a different approach to the study of law and the development of useful skills. Additionally the legislative area of the law is often neglected by law schools and BLS should not return to this practice.

HARRIS

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from powerful financial interests. Mr. Harris left his audience with an appeal for support and a goal for action: "You don't get liberty by begging, — you take it!"

The Docket

BLS Scholarships

Students who have been denied scholarship assistance should be advised that they may write a letter of appeal to Dean Gilbride as Chairman of the Committee. This letter of appeal should be a statement by them which would be a full explanation as to why they feel they should have received scholarship aid and a revelation of any factors which may have a bearing on their application.

Needed: Volunteers for Sea Boundaries Project

The Subcommittee on Sea Boundaries of the Committee on the Law of the Sea of the ABA Section of International Law is embarking on an ambitious project to delimit the lateral sea boundaries of the coastal states of the United States. The Subcommittee hopes to involve up to 50 law schools in this project with participants from individual schools working initially as independent units and operating from the partisan view of a single state. Later, probable areas of controversy between the states will be determined and the various units will explore means by which these areas of controversy might be resolved.

In the course of the project, the individual units can be ex-

pected to establish working relationships with local geographers, compile source material on past delimitation settlements, and research current delimitation disputes such as the dispute between New Hampshire and Maine fishermen over sea boundaries.

Persons from coastal states who are interested in participating in this project should contact:

Leonard Rose, Chairman, Subcommittee on Sea Boundaries, Committee on the Law of the Sea, Section of International Law, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Reminder

The 1975 ABA/LSJ annual meeting will be held in Montreal, August 9-13. The Law Student Division has reserved 250 single rooms at the Royal Victoria College (a dorm) at McGill University. The costs are \$10.50 per night per person, or \$11.50 per room and breakfast. The meeting registration fee is \$25.00 per person which includes materials and some meals.

A separate check covering the first night's lodging deposit must accompany the registration fee. The registration fee should be made payable to the Law Student Division, American Bar Association. The lodging deposit should be made payable to McGill University.

Bellamy Cites Opposition To ERA



New York State Senator Carol Bellamy spoke at BLS on Friday, April 25. Senator Bellamy was invited by the Women's Action Group to speak on the current status of the state Equal Rights Amendment in New York. The prognosis given by the Senator indicated that passage of the amendment will not come without overcoming a lot of strong opposition. New York has already passed the Federal ERA and she feels that failure to pass the state ERA will be viewed nationally as a reversal by New York of its previous pro-ERA position. Senator Bellamy indicated that no one would have contemplated any resistance to the state ERA until as recently as three months ago, but that opposition forces have increased in the past few weeks. The anti-ERA groups (WUNDER-Women United to Defend Existing Rights, Hot Dog, Operation Wake-Up) appear to be based and funded mainly in suburban areas like Westchester. The amendment passed the As-

sembly overwhelmingly this year; however, before the Senate voted, hearings were demanded. Ruth Bader Ginsburg and speakers from the AFL-CIO, the Association of the Bar, U.A.W. and the Home Economists Association spoke for the measure while women from WUNDER and other similar groups spoke against it. Senator Bellamy recounted the following as some of the major opposition arguments; Opponents feel the ERA 1) will destroy the family, although fifteen states have ERAs and families have not disappeared. 2) Women will lose the rights and protection they already have, e.g., alimony, child support. However, thirty states have already de-sexed alimony laws and child support is the right of the child not the woman. 3) Fear of losing protective labor laws is also pronounced. New York repealed, or extended to men, all such laws two years ago. It is also argued that 4) the jury duty exemption for women would have to go (it would . . .) and 5) that women would no longer be able to be just housewives but would be forced out to work. Sen. Bellamy said that most of the arguments against the ERA are ridiculous, based on misinformation or on the mistaken assumption that the same arguments against the Federal ERA apply equally to the state ERA. There is a transcript of the hearings available; unfortunately the cost is \$395.00. A coalition is being formed to help marshal support for the ERA. Senator Bellamy warned that the opposition forces write letters and legislators, even if they do not read the mail they receive, they do count it. The audience was urged by Ms. Bellamy to let their state senator know of their support of the state Equal Rights Amendment.